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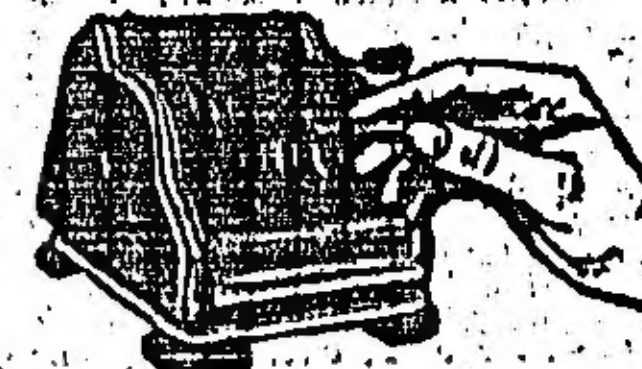
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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Tell The People

THERE is usually a good reason, though not at the time always obvious, for a British Prime Minister to choose a social gathering with newspapermen to deliver a special message to the nation. Mr Churchill adopted this technique in London yesterday when, at a British Press Association luncheon he "sounded an alarm" concerning Britain's precarious economic and financial state. Was this the prelude to a fuller and more detailed revelation to be made in the House of Commons? It is reasonable to assume so, for significantly enough, Mr Churchill pleaded with the newsmen to "expose the facts" without, however, himself divulging them. There appears to be little doubt that the British Government has some new and unpalatable information to make public about the nation's near insolvency. Mr Churchill does not use phrases such as "fighting for survival" without good reason, and while, from the public's point of view, this is no new warning, its utterance by the Prime Minister gives it significant emphasis.

THE nation now awaits details. Certain painful developments are already general knowledge, among them the serious slump in the textile industry causing rapidly increasing unemployment and a diminishing export trade. It is also plain that Mr Churchill failed to move Mr Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister, to relax any of the stringent import cuts recently applied by the Government at Canberra. Still unknown, however, is to what extent the British export drive in general has lagged behind officially-designated targets; what precisely is the current position of the balance of payments; to what degree is the defence programme cutting into Britain's slender gold and hard currency reserves. One of the criticisms which has been directed against the Conservative Government is that it has failed to take the people sufficiently into confidence. It has neglected publicity and stood too far aloof from the man in the street. There is still time to repair the mischief caused by this attitude. A full account to the nation of the existing precarious situation is essential.

Storm Danger Passes

Useful Rainfall

All danger to Hongkong from the tropical storm which has been moving up the South China Sea during the past few days passed this morning. The disturbance is now heading for the coast, 80 to 100 miles west of Macao.

The Royal Observatory, in a statement issued at 11 o'clock this morning, warned that equally conditions would prevail for the rest of the day.

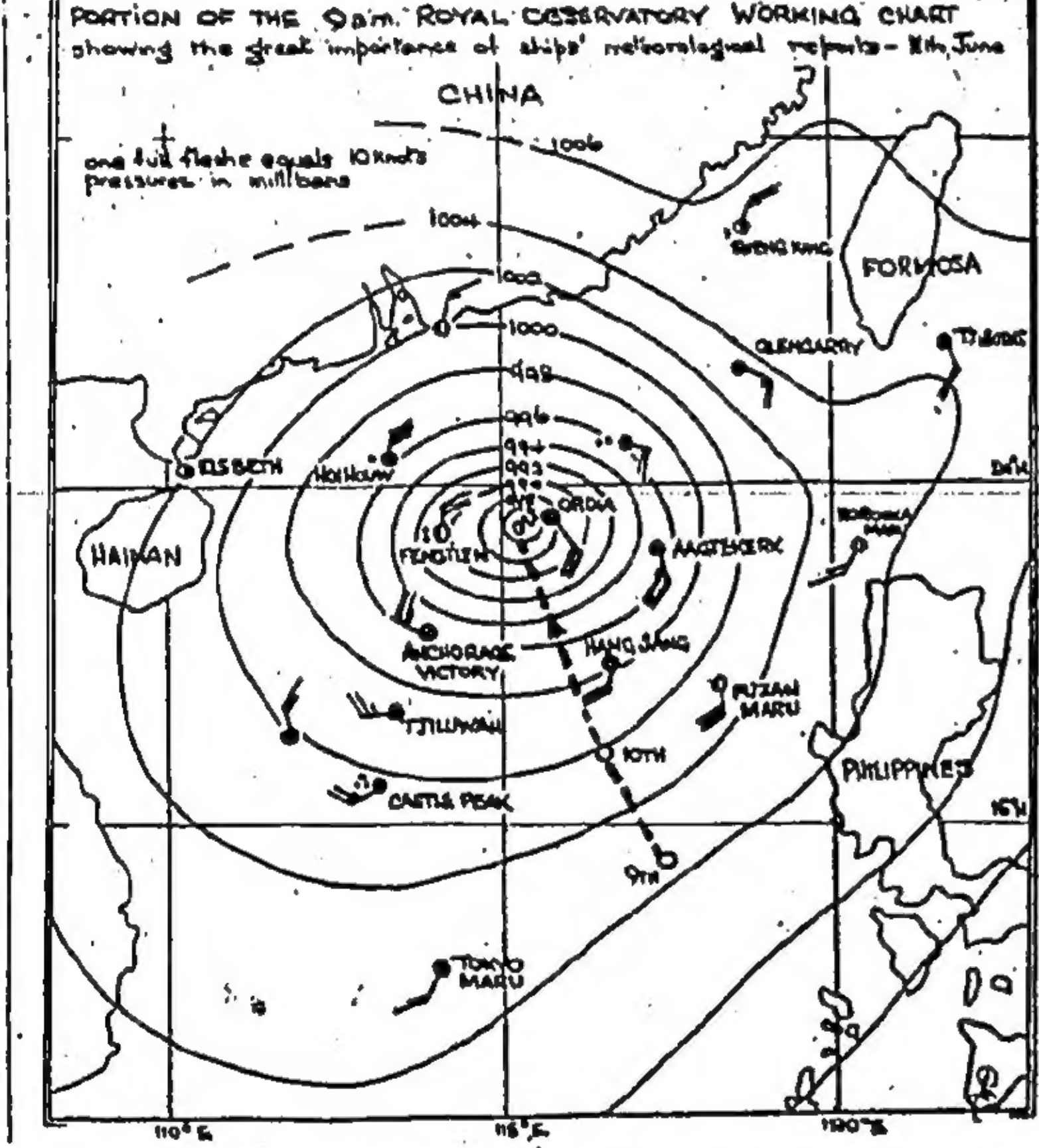
The storm brought Hongkong one much-needed benefit—rain. For the period 5 a.m. yesterday to 11 a.m. today, a little over three and a half inches of rain have fallen, bringing valuable supplies to the Colony's water reserves.

Heaviest rainfall was between 5 and 7 o'clock this morning, when 1.32 inches were recorded.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT
The Observatory statement was as follows:
Up to 9 a.m., yesterday the storm had been moving NNW at 5 to 10 knots. From then until 3 p.m., it remained almost stationary about 150 miles south by east of Hongkong.

Between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. it began moving again but this time in a north-westerly direction at 5 to 10 knots. By 9 a.m., today it was centred 120 miles SW of Hongkong moving NW at 10 knots and it was expected to enter the coast 80 to 100 miles west of Macao this afternoon.

(Contd. on Back Page Col. 2)



Britain May Request Unified Korea Command

MR EDEN GIVES HINT IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Awaiting Mission's Return

(Our Own Correspondent)

London, June 11.

Mr Anthony Eden gave a broad hint in the House of Commons this afternoon that after the return of the present ministerial mission to the Far East, Britain would seek to establish a joint United Nations Command for Korea.

The British Foreign Secretary said in answer to a question that the matter was under consideration but he did not want to say anything about it until Lord Alexander and Mr Selwyn Lloyd return.

He spoke of the prospect of an "integrated UN Command on the same lines as the Atlantic Pact Command."

Mr Eden did not conceal his adverse opinion of either Dr Syngman Rhee or the disorders at Kojoe Island. He was asked by Mr Christopher Hollis, Conservative MP, where is the responsibility for maintaining order in Korea—with the military or with the South Korean civil authorities?

Said Mr Eden: "That is a difficult question to answer. Last April authority was handed over to the South Koreans. It is their responsibility."

The Foreign Secretary had hurried to the House of Com-

mons from a private luncheon with overseas newspaper correspondents. To them he made the important point that the mid-Eastern situation is improving, and he hasn't reached the conclusion—which was reported here last Sunday—that the Suez Canal must be abandoned as a "way out" to the Far East. Settlement of outstanding differences with Egypt was in sight, he declared.

REPRESENTATION

London, June 11.
Britain may ask the United States for greater representation in the higher councils of the United Nations Command in Korea, authoritative sources said today.

The sources said Britain may also seek direct representation in the armistice talks at Panmunjom.

No formal move will be made until the report from the Defence Minister, Field-Marshal Earl Alexander, and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Selwyn Lloyd, who are on tour in the Far East, is received. The British design for participation in direction of UN Korean policy was said to have strong support from the Commonwealth countries, notably Australia, and the smaller nations, notably those of Western Europe.

Earl Alexander is expected to raise the issue with General Mark Clark and possibly also in talks in Washington.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr Anthony Eden, is expected to discuss the matter with the United States Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, in London on June 25.

GROWING PRESSURE

The Churchill government is under growing pressure from public opinion, Labour quarters and even some of its own members for more active British control of developments in the Korean scene.

This trend was intensified in recent weeks by events in the Kojoe Prison camp and President Syngman Rhee's actions in Korea.

The Conservative Daily Mail urged General Clark to "derive counsel" from his old commander and comrade, Lord Alexander, who was over General Clark in the Mediterranean in World War II.

The Labour organ, the Daily Herald, suggested that a full conference be called of all the United Nations "with forces in Korea to decide on future policy."

In the House of Commons today, Mr Eden made a statement on Kojoe during a question period filled with inquiries about the prison camp and other Korean problems.

When a questioner asked if the time were not here when the Korean Command should be an international command like that of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, instead of just American, Mr Eden said:

"We have considered those matters and we have been, frankly, rather reluctant to interfere with the command arrangement laid down."

UNWARRANTED

Mr Eden said he was satisfied that any increased guerrilla activities in Korea did not warrant martial law in Pusan and the British Charge d'Affaires had personally intervened with President Rhee to

urge its lifting and the release of arrested legislators.

"He has since been instructed to continue to put out to the government of the Republic of Korea that any threat to the democratic character of that republic, from whatever quarter, would be a negation of the principle which the members of the United Nations have been fighting to defend."

Mr Eden said the UN members had no wish to interfere in the affairs of a sovereign state.

"Nonetheless, the danger of political instability and disturbances on their lines of communication and the effect this might have on the large number of troops fighting on their side is a matter of deep concern to them," he added.

Answering Labour members who have suggested the removal of President Rhee, Mr Eden said: "We have special responsibilities, but we have also a general desire that events in South Korea should develop along democratic lines and, even if we dislike somebody's conduct, it is our duty to be guided by constitutional means to check that conduct lest we should be guilty of making the position worse by our own action."

FIVE POINTS

London, June 11.
British Parliamentary reports today indicated that today's meeting of Labour MPs resumed discussion on the Korean question in five points.

First, the opposition must demand immediate British participation in the Panmunjom talks. Mr Attlee thought that this request would be made by British Defence Minister Lord Alexander at present in Japan.

Secondly, Labour MPs were opposed to all "dictatorship" by Syngman Rhee.

Thirdly, a serious investigation into the Kojoe incidents must be held with British participation.

Fourthly, Communist representatives must be present at a further sorting out of war prisoners.

Fifthly, the opposition must exercise great pressure on the Government to persuade the United States to recognise the Peking Government and to withdraw recognition of the Formosa Government, once an armistice has been signed.

It is understood that Mr Attlee did not ask for a vote on these five points, but he stressed that Labour MPs would examine the measures to be taken on this basis to bring about a debate in the Commons.—France-Press.

Red Uprising On Siam Border

Bangkok, June 11.
Police reinforcements have been rushed to Singora on Siam's frontier with Malaya to quell a Communist uprising, a diplomatic source said here tonight.

The source added that many Malayan Chinese have crossed into Siam and disrupted communications in the area.

The source said that arms from Siam were reaching the Malayan bandits.—Reuter.



FRANCE DESIRES 4-POWER TALKS

Paris, June 11.

France today stated that she wants a four-Power meeting with Russia. The statement was contained in a communique issued after today's Cabinet meeting.

The diplomats of America, Britain and France are now discussing their reply to the Soviet note of May 25 suggesting talks on Germany.

Diplomatic observers saw in this French statement a note of urgency which, it was believed, was not of present shared by the Americans.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that France had always considered a four-Power meeting on Germany necessary and as far as he knew this view was shared by Britain and America.

He said that all four Powers agreed that a peace treaty with Germany could only be signed with a Government representing a re-united Germany.

For such a Government to exist, it was necessary to hold elections throughout Germany under equally free conditions. This was why the Cabinet spoke of meeting with the Russians to discuss "precise questions."

The spokesman said that there would no doubt have to be several four-Power meetings before the question of Germany could be settled.

The reply to Russia might be finally approved, he thought, when Mr Dean Acheson, the United States Secretary of State, Mr Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Minister, and Mr Robert Schuman, the French Foreign Minister, met in London on June 27.—Reuter.

BRITISH SUPPORT

London, June 11.
Britain is now prepared to give support to the French contention that there should be an

early four-Power conference on Germany, it was authoritatively learned here today.

The British and French view is being presented to the United States Government through the three-Power talks now going on in Paris on the Western reply to the latest Soviet note, it was understood.

Moscow proposed in her last note that the current diplomatic exchanges should give way to immediate direct discussion between the four Powers on the German question.

The proposal was made in reply to an earlier Western suggestion that talks should be held after an impartial commission had studied electoral conditions throughout Germany.

They said that such a meeting should discuss the holding of elections throughout Germany and the powers of the Government that resulted from them.

In Britain there has been a marked revision of opinion in Government as well as Opposition parties on the insistence of the Communists' report as a prerequisite.

The feeling in Paris, it is considered here, was clearly reflected in today's Government communique favouring such a conference.—Reuter.

Berliners Expelled

Expelled from their home in the no-man's land north of Spandau, these Berliners carry away some of their belongings. Russian soldiers and East German police have drawn a cordon around West Berlin, and it is now practically impossible for any Berliner to pass from the City into the Russian zone.—London Express.

Good Work By Security Forces

Singapore, June 11.

Malayan security forces have captured or killed 24 Communist bandits many of whom are top Malayan Communist Party Executives, it was learned here today.

This is the biggest success in the four-year old campaign and nine of those killed saved the Government more than \$5100,000 in rewards.

The Communists were captured in two engagements. Five were captured in a house on Pangkor island off the Perak State on the west coast. One who tried to escape was shot down and captured.

The remaining bandits were captured in raids after the first prisoners had been interrogated. Six were killed in Perak State last Friday. One of those captured was a woman.—France-Press.

TRIAL OF COMMUNIST RENEGADE

New York, June 11.

John Lautner, describing his expulsion from the Communist Party in 1950, told a Federal Court here today that he was made to stand naked in a basement while party officials "tried" him.

On trial are 16 Communists accused of conspiring to advocate the violent overthrow of the United States Government.

Lautner said that at his "trial" in Cleveland, party leaders, using tape recorder and a lie detector, accused him of being an informant. He was forced at gunpoint to sign a statement saying he had been given a fair hearing, Lautner said.

In the basement were two butcher knives and several rubber hoses.

He said those present at the "trial" included Joe Brandt, whom he said was Labour Secretary of the Ohio Communist Party, and Jack Kling, the party's national treasurer.

In evidence yesterday, Lautner said plans for a coast to coast shortwave radio network were included in the party's scheme to go underground in 1940.—Reuter.

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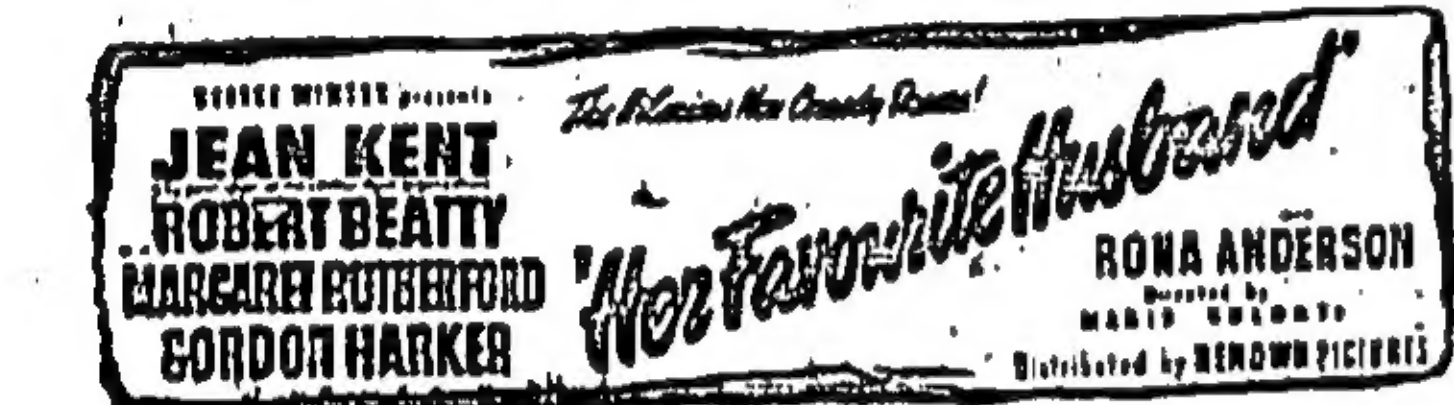


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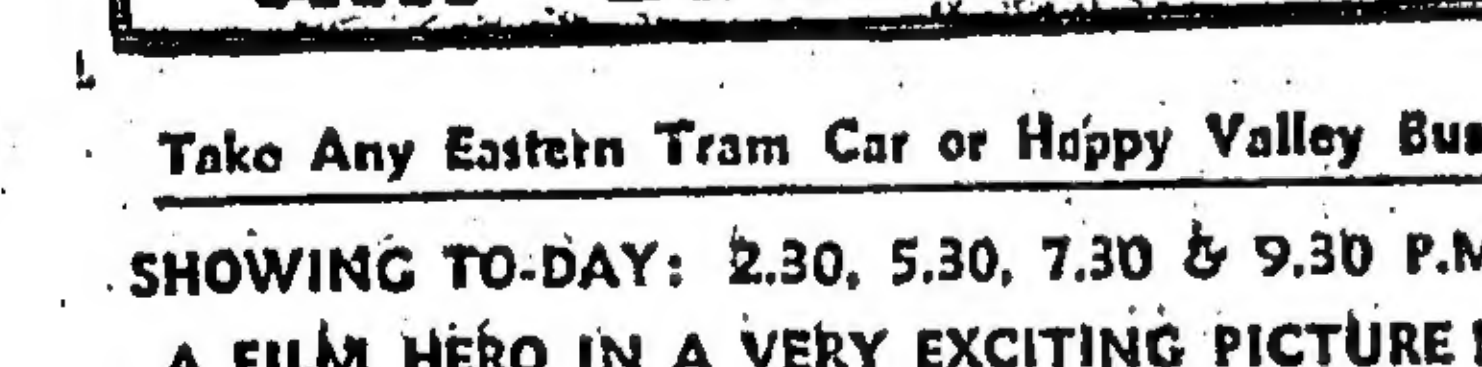
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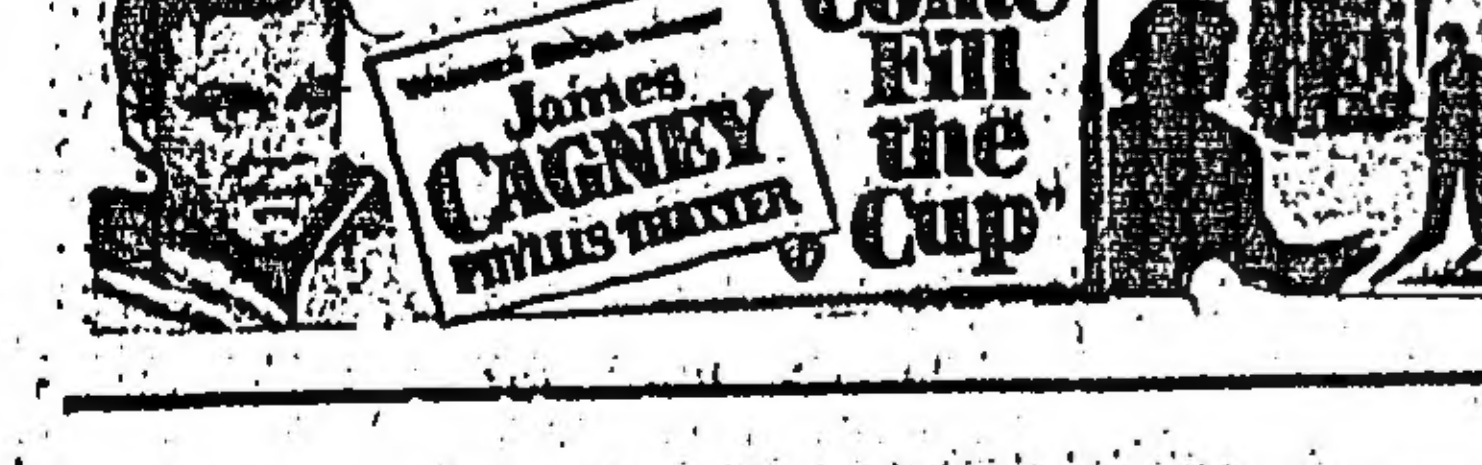
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TRANSJORDAN CABINET'S ANXIETY

OVER KING Talal Reported To Be Refusing Medical Attention



Field-Marshal Sir William Slim, who retired in November from the post of Chief of Imperial General Staff, inspected the old soldiers at the Royal Chelsea Hospital on the occasion of their Founder's Day. Here the old age pensioners, with records of service in wars dating back to the beginning of the century, march past. The Hospital was founded by King Charles II.—Express Photo.

Empire Conference Possible

London, June 11. Britain is consulting other Commonwealth nations about convening a conference of Commonwealth representatives on financial and related subjects within a few months, a usually reliable source said today. The source said that no definite dates had yet been fixed for the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' conference.

U.S. Appoints New Envoys

Washington, June 11. President Truman today nominated new American envoys to Iraq and Syria.

He sent to the Senate the nomination of Mr. Burton Y. Berry to be Ambassador to Iraq and Mr. James S. Moser to be Minister to Syria.

Mr. Berry, Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and African Affairs, is a former Minister to Rumania.

Mr. Moser, who is also a career diplomat, has served in numerous posts in the Near East.

Mr. Edward S. Crocker, who has been Ambassador to Iraq for nearly four years, is returning to the State Department for consultations.—Reuter.

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Amman, June 11. The Jordan Cabinet met again today to discuss the situation created by King Talal's reported refusal to undergo medical treatment abroad, and considered measures to be taken if he returns to his capital.

A Government spokesman said that the Prime Minister, Tewfik Pasha Abul Huda, and all Ministers are anxious that the King should return to Jordan at the earliest possible moment to have treatment in his own country.

The spokesman said that repeated requests had been sent to the King asking him to return "for his own and the country's good."

His Ministers consider that specialists could be flown to Amman to give the King the best possible advice and attention so that he could be treated in his own country.

The Government is also anxious that Queen Zein and her two small children, five-year-old Prince Mouassat and two-year-old Princess Basma, should fly back to Jordan as soon as possible. The Queen and her children would be adequately protected in a separate household, if necessary, while the King was under treatment.

The spokesman added that Jordan is determined to solve the problem of the King's illness since Jordan needs no help or advice from outside, and would continue to reject any attempt at interference.

DRAIN ON TREASURY
Usually reliable sources reported today that the Jordan Government's anxiety to get the King to agree to return is in large measure bound up with the drain on the Treasury caused by the heavy expenditure of the Royal Family abroad.

According to these reports, a minimum of £500 a day is being spent by the King and Queen, with the King and his small family receiving the equivalent of £300 a day.

Meanwhile, it is reported from Lausanne that the Emir Naif of Jordan, who is now in Beirut, has asked the Swiss authorities for permission to visit his sick brother, King Talal, in a hotel in Lausanne. The Emir, Talal's younger brother, is understood to be coming to Lausanne in reply to an urgent telegram from the King asking him to come as quickly as possible.

SWISS PERTURBED
King Talal, who is suffering from a mental disorder, has been searching in vain for his wife, Queen Zein, ever since he arrived in Lausanne last Saturday.

The Queen, who was in the hotel where the King is now staying, left the night before King Talal arrived and went into hiding under police protection, accompanied by her 17-year-old son, Crown Prince Hussein.

The Crown Prince yesterday flew back to London to continue his studies at Harrow. It is understood in the meantime that the Swiss authorities are perturbed by this Royal game of hide-and-seek and would be only too glad to see the whole affair ended.—Reuter.

Indian Defence Budget Passed
New Delhi, June 11. The India Lower House today approved, without a division, the defence budget which amounts to more than half of the total budget.

The House rejected by 303 votes to 65 a Socialist motion reproaching the Government for "failure to eliminate British and Commonwealth influence over the Republic's defence services."—France-Press.

Anglo-Turkish Friendship

London, June 11. The Turkish Premier, Adnan Menderes, and the Foreign Minister, Professor Fati Koprulu, have accepted an invitation to pay an official visit to London, the Foreign Office announced today.

The visit is to take place next month. Authoritative circles stated that the invitation was extended as a gesture of friendship to Turkey.—France-Press.

INCIDENT IN MED. WAR GAMES

Question Asked In The Commons

London, June 11. Mr. John Dugdale, Labour member of Parliament, asked in the House of Commons today how it happened that seven British minesweepers had to be withdrawn from North Atlantic Treaty exercises in the Central Mediterranean because they were unwelcome.

Commander Alan Noble, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, replied: "These ships are small, open motor minesweepers of wartime construction and left Malta to take part in NATO minesweeping exercises. One of the minesweepers was damaged by fire in the engine-room and defects affecting the seaworthiness of the others developed during the initial stages of the exercise period."

"They were all sent back to Malta in order that they could be repaired for further operations shortly to take place."

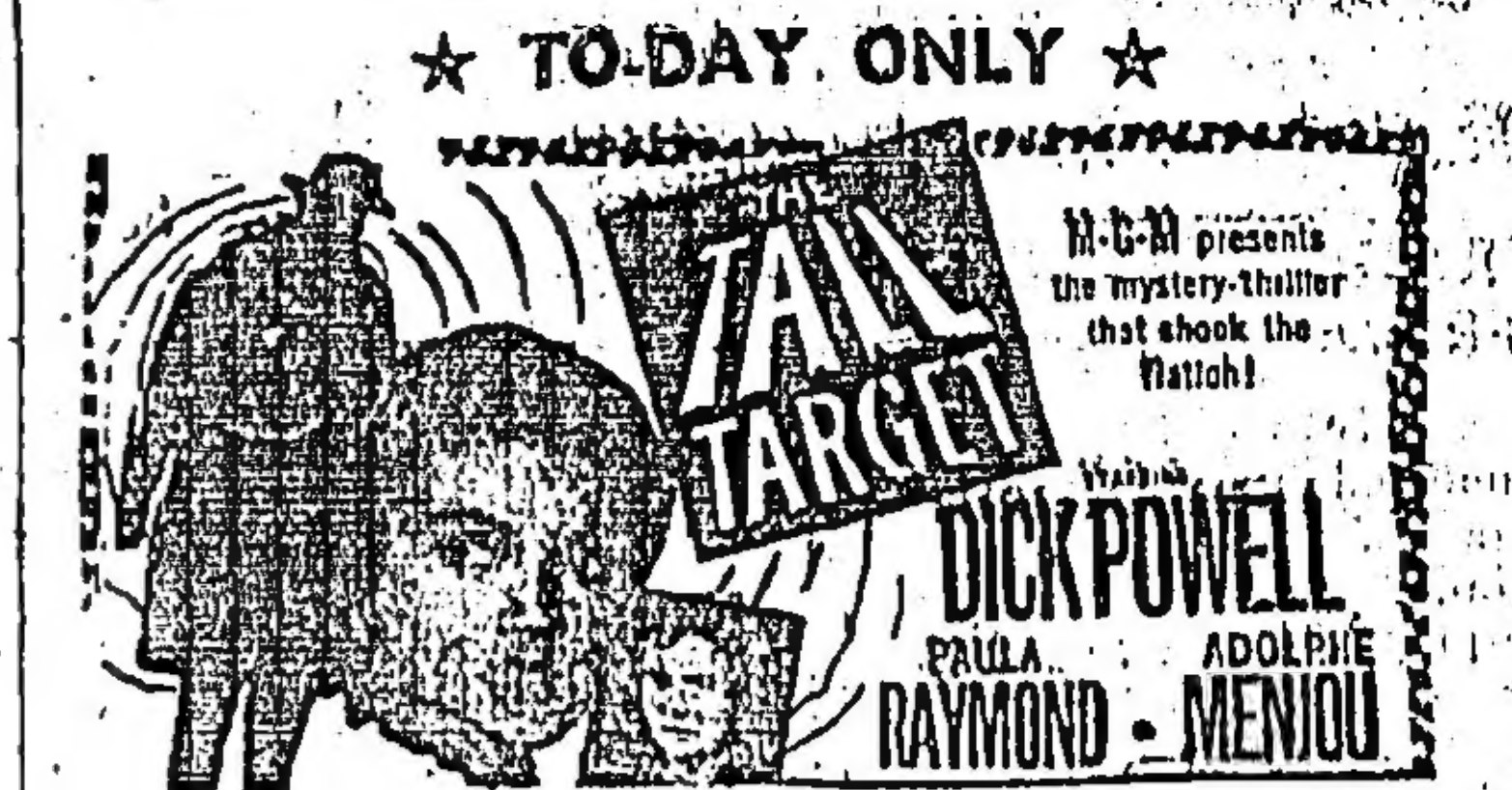
Mr. Dugdale: "Is it not strange, when large sums have been made available to the Admiralty for, among other things, the upkeep and repair of ships, that these should be in such condition that they have to be withdrawn in the middle of an exercise?"

Commander Noble replied that Mr. Dugdale ought to be careful about making such a statement. He added: "These ships were recently commissioned from reserve. They are old ships from the war and they are gradually being replaced by new construction. The First Lord of the Admiralty is awaiting a report on the whole matter."—Reuter.

General's New Post
Washington, June 11. President Truman today nominated General John Hodge to succeed General Mark Clark as chief of the Army field forces.

He also nominated General George Hays as Commanding General of American forces in Austria.—Reuter.

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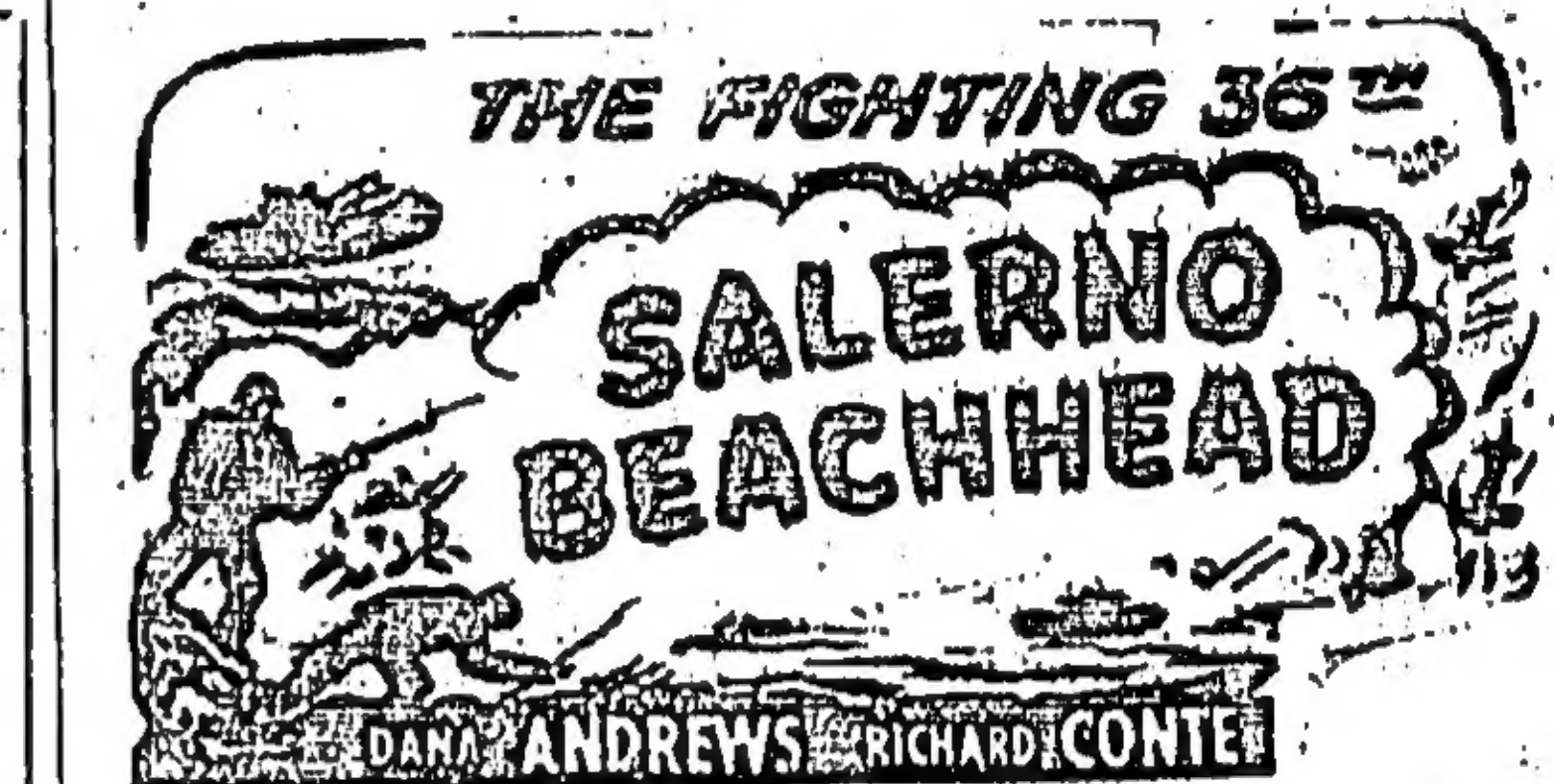


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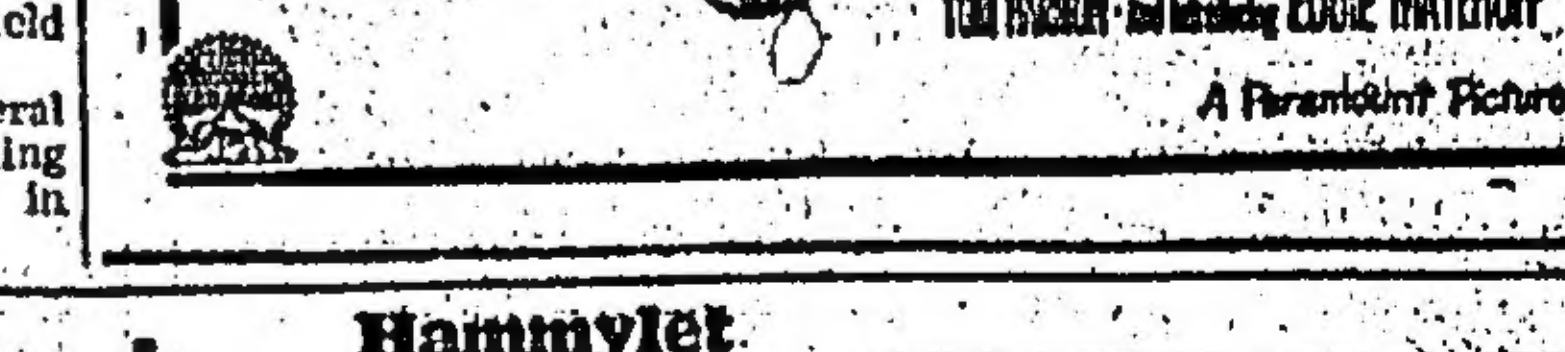
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Stir Caused In Tokyo

TRADE FEELERS FROM PEKING

Tokyo, June 11. Unofficial Japanese visitors in Peking and Moscow continued today to arouse widespread interest with their messages to Japan.

The Japan-China Trade Promotion Society here claimed it had received a cable from Peking stating that Communist China would permit some Japanese vessels to enter designated ports if the Japanese flag was lowered in Communist Chinese waters.

A spokesman said the cable came from former Councillor Kei Hoshino and was related to Mr. Hoshino's claim to have signed a trade agreement with Communist China.

The Society, which had disowned Mr. Hoshino when he signed the unofficial agreement, today recognised him as formal representative in Communist China.

MAY BE PUNISHED

The Trade Promotion group said it would conduct a nationwide campaign to gather signatures for an appeal to the Government to resume trade with the Chinese mainland.

The message from Moscow, in which the Diet member, Mr. Terakura, claimed that Russia was willing to repatriate almost 200,000 Japanese prisoners of war in exchange for a separate peace treaty with Japan, continued to receive general comment.

Official opinion generally discredited the activities of both travellers and they were reported to be facing possible punishment on their return to Japan for defying the Government ban on travel to Communist countries.

The Government is reported to be considering a tightening of its passport laws.

U. S. ACCUSATION

United Nations, June 11. The United States today accused the Soviet Union in the Economic and Social Council of deliberately hampering world trade while pretending that it was eager to have closer East-West trade ties.

Mr. Isador Lubin, United States representative, in a discussion of the world's economic situation in the Council, said that there was evidence that the Soviet Union's consistent policy was to create a "self-sufficient" economic sphere which would be death to international trade.

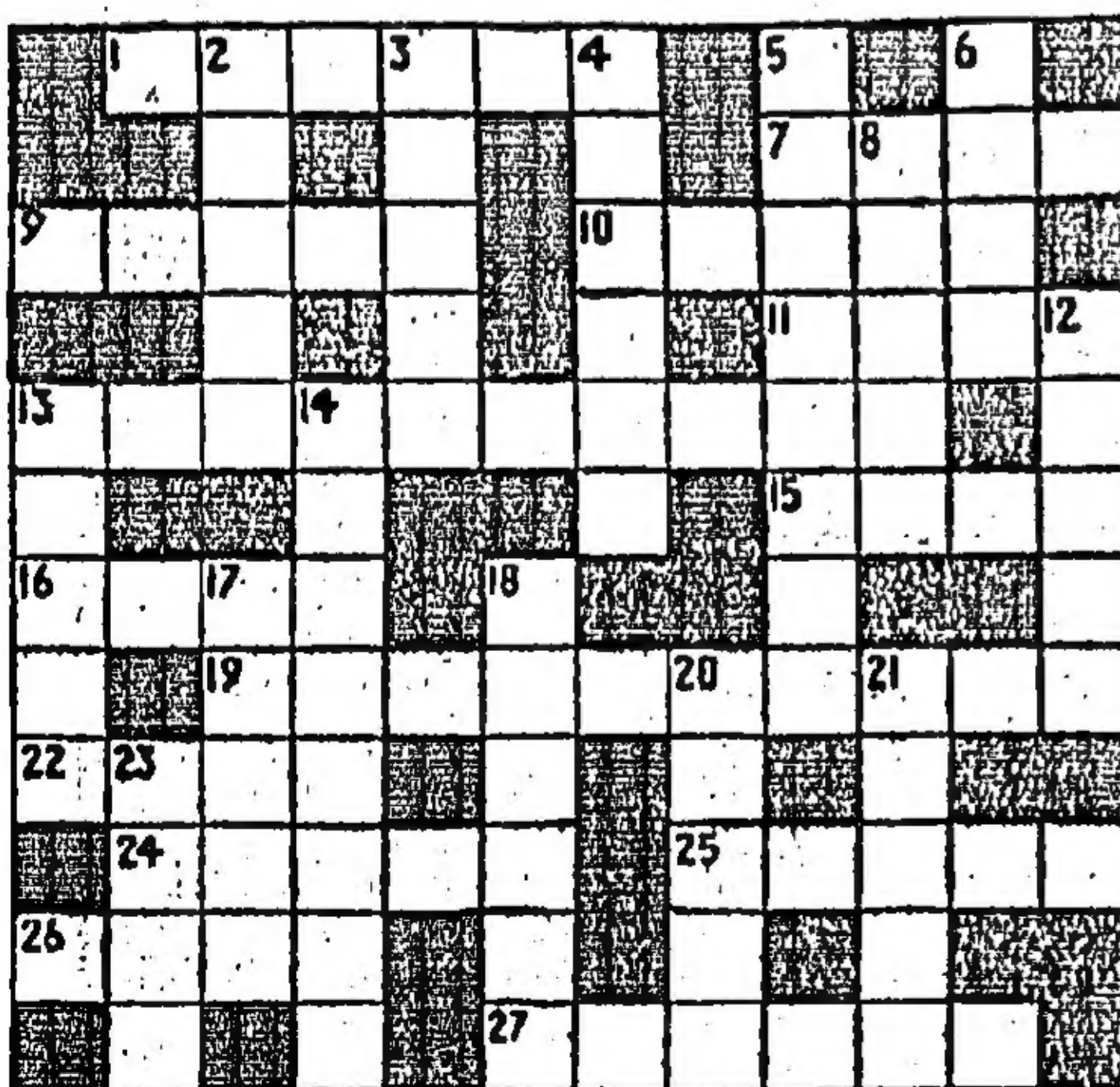
Mr. Lubin added, "In its dealings with its East European satellites and with China, Soviet policy has been to re-orientate its trade almost exclusively to itself."

"And in its dealings with the free world, its policy has been to limit imports to goods essential for industrialisation and rearmament."—Reuter.

Lefourneau In U.S.

New York, June 11. Jean Lefourneau, French Minister for Indo-China, flew here today to confer with the Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, and Defence Department officials. He will leave for Washington on Thursday.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Frank (10).
 - Plot (5).
 - Clan (5).
 - Chit (4).
 - Limited (10).
 - Caps (4).
 - Elasticity (10).
 - Italian currency (4).
 - Navigation (10).
 - Ward off (5).
 - Not very good (4).
 - Yester (6).
- DOWN**
- Wrong (5).
 - Discourage (5).
 - Spot (6).
 - Fame (8).
 - Food prescribed (4).
 - Residence (5).
 - Follow (5).
 - Rise up (5).
 - Bullfighter (8).
 - French tapestry (5).
 - Looking glass (6).
 - Drive on (5).
 - Pluck (5).
 - Golf club (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Risk, 4 Crisis, 8 Barrol, 10 Alter, 12 Fermi, 14 Impasse, 17 Mean, 18 Suspend, 20 Warrior, 23 Adam, 25 Nestle, 27 Vase, 28 Blank, 30 Taper, 31 Electric, 32 Knead, Down: 1 Rabbi, 2 Strip, 3 Soaps, 5 Room, 6 Battery, 7 Strand, 9 Lessons, 11 Limpet, 13 Retreat, 15 Mead, 16 Almond, 18 Ante, 20 Washie, 21 Ravage, 24 Black, 25-27, 29, 30, 31, 32.

Japanese Premier Asks U.S. Relaxation Of High Tariffs



Senor Jesus Vidales, a Mexican diplomat who is on his way to take up an appointment behind the Iron Curtain as Mexican Minister to Czechoslovakia, pictured with his wife and children as he passes through London. The older daughter, 24-year-old Olga Emilia, acted as her father's interpreter while in England as he speaks little English.—Express Photo.

Acheson Denies Existence Of Secret Treaties

Washington, June 11. The Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, agreed today that when the German peace contracts and the European Defence Community treaty went into effect, Russia might take steps to bring East Germany deeper within the Soviet orbit.

He was testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in support of Senate ratification of the contracts and the treaty.

Mr. Acheson said the Russian and East German Governments were already taking steps to give the West the impression that the treaties would cause a tightening of the Iron Curtain across Germany.

Senator Guy Gillette (Democrat, Iowa) asked Mr. Acheson if there were any understandings expressed or implied in the treaties concerning the attitude of the United States towards the "imperialistic system" of France and Britain not contained in the documents.

Mr. Acheson replied: "There are no agreements or commitments of any sort which are not publicly expressed in the documents."

To another question by Senator Bourke Hickenlooper (Republican, Iowa), Mr. Acheson said no commitments were made concerning what action the United States would take if any nation—like Germany or Italy—decided to pull out of the proposed six-nation European Defence Community.

GRAVE THREAT

"We would regard any such action as grave indeed and a threat to our security," he said. "We have given notice that we would meet with the others and take whatever steps we thought would be effective to ward off that danger."

Mr. David Bruce, Under-Secretary of State, told the Committee that fear of a revival of German militarism would persist in France despite ratification of the E.D.C. agreement. But the two great movements toward European unification—the E.D.C. and Schuman plans—had both been supported wholeheartedly by a succession of French governments.

He did not believe it possible for any member to disentangle itself from the E.D.C. once it came into operation. It would be possible for a country to withdraw its forces but it would not be in a position to re-equip them.

The Committee adjourned its hearing until tomorrow.—Reuter.

HEUSS APPEAL

Bonn, June 11. West German President Theodor Heuss today asked the constitutional court in Karlsruhe for an expert opinion on whether ratification of the European Army Treaty was compatible with the West German Constitution.

As all laws must be signed by the President, Professor Heuss asked the Constitutional Court, the highest authority in these matters, for its legal opinion.

The problem has already been raised before the Court by 144 Parliamentary deputies, mostly Socialist opponents of the treaty—who asked the Court yesterday to rule that to levy German soldiers would need a constitutional amendment.

The Government took the view that the Court could not even consider making a ruling until Parliament had ratified the treaty. The Court's decision on this point was deferred and probably will not be announced for two weeks.—Reuter.

Tokyo, June 11. The Japanese Premier, Shigeru Yoshida, said in an exclusive interview with the United Press today that high American tariffs could deal a severe blow to Japan's struggling economy and asked the Government and people of the United States to give full consideration to the situation.

The Premier also said that Japan will soon open negotiations leading to the payment of her old pre-war bonded indebtedness and emphasised that Japan has no intention of concluding a bilateral treaty with the Communist regime in China.

The interview with the 72-year-old Japanese leader was the first he has given since Japan regained her sovereignty with the coming into effect of the peace treaty.

Mr. Yoshida was asked what the Japanese Government thought about the threats of rising tariff walls in the United States to keep out Japanese products.

"Japan must now rely on the United States as a source of food and industrial raw materials imports more than she did before the war," he replied.

"In view of the fact that convertibility of other currencies with the dollar has not yet been restored, the dollars necessary to pay for such imports must be earned from Japanese exports to the United States and other dollar areas."

"The raising of a formidable tariff wall against any of our main exports to the United States, therefore, would most likely be a severe blow to our efforts to stabilise our economy. It is our earnest hope that the Government and people of the United States will give full consideration to this situation."

PRE-WAR DEBTS

Regarding Japan's old bonded indebtedness, Mr. Yoshida said, "In accordance with the pledge made by Japan in the form of Article 18 of the peace treaty the Government intends to enter into negotiations shortly with the representatives of the member of the United Kingdom, the United States and France. As to when payments will begin, that will have to await the outcome of such negotiations."

Mr. Yoshida said that no change in the present foreign exchange rate is contemplated.

At the present time the rate is 360 yen to US\$1.

Mr. Yoshida indicated that the Japanese Government expects the Russian Mission in Japan to leave now that it has no official business here.

Mr. Yoshida was asked if the Russian Mission formerly accredited to the Occupation-operated Allied Council for Japan would be asked to leave this country. And if so when?

OTHER PROBLEMS

The Premier replied, "The Government is of the view that the office of the Soviet member of the Allied Council of Japan ceased to exist as from the date of the coming into force of the peace treaty. We presume that the Soviet side will take steps to conform with this situation."

However, the Premier said, "We hope that the Soviet Union will eventually accept a peace settlement along the lines of the San Francisco treaty."

He added, "It must be noted, however, that the problem of concluding a peace treaty with the Soviet Union is closely linked to a solution of other problems pending between Japan and the Soviet Union."

Although the Premier did not mention it, one of these problems arises from the fact that Russia still has not repatriated more than 100,000 Japanese who surrendered to Soviet forces at the end of World War II.

PEKING REGIME

In view of recent speculation, the Premier was asked if Japan would conclude any treaties with Communist China.

He indicated that Japan would not.

"In my letter to Ambassador John Foster Dulles of December 24 of last year," Mr. Yoshida said, "I explained in detail the reasons behind the Japanese Government's intention not to conclude a bilateral treaty with the Communist regime in China. That intention remains unchanged."

Mr. Yoshida said that Japan will apply for membership in the United Nations in the near future.

He pointed out that the Japanese Diet had approved a Government Bill on Japan's application for membership in the United Nations.

"In view of the fact that Japan does not possess any armed forces at present," Mr.

Middlesex Man Killed During Manoeuvres

Catterick, June 11. During exercises on Whitwell Station Moor, Yorkshire, yesterday, Private Jeffrey of the 7th Battalion Middlesex Regiment, Territorial Army, was killed in an accident involving a Bren gun carrier.

The Middlesex Regiment is in training at Humberston Camp, Barnard Castle.

The body was conveyed to Catterick Camp Military Hospital, where an inquest will be held.

It is understood that Private Jeffrey was married about a fortnight ago.—Reuter.

Women Have No Political Rights

ISLAMIC RULING

Cairo, June 11. Al Azhar University, the oldest seat of Islamic learning, today decreed that women have no political rights and have no right to become members of Parliament in Moslem countries.

The decree follows a number of petitions to King Farouk and the Government by Madame Doria Shafik, leader of the "Sisters of the Nile," Egypt's suffragette party, demanding voting rights for women.

The Supreme Committee of Ulemas (professors) issued a Fatwa (the Moslem equivalent of a Papal Bull), stating that "women have no right to education, to teach and to enter the civil service. But they have no right to become members of Parliament."

The decree is binding on all the faithful.

Tonight, Madame Shafik challenged the Egyptian Government to disclose the "true reasons" for withholding political rights for women.

Although it is only within the past few decades that Egyptian women have emerged from the harem and cast aside their veils, they have achieved equality with men in various spheres, particularly in education and professional opportunity.

Madame Shafik, who was educated at the Sorbonne, has the support of some of the world's greatest authorities on the Keran as her battle for political equality for women.

These include Education Minister Maulana Abul Kalam Azad of India and Sheikh Abdul Hamid el Badayuni of Pakistan.

In India, Pakistan, Syria, the Lebanon and Turkey, Moslem women already have the right to vote.—Reuter.

GERMAN DEBT CONFERENCE

London, June 11. It was authoritatively stated today that the Securing Committee of the German Debt Conference, which was to have met last Monday, will meet privately here on Thursday.

The meeting was postponed to give the 27 creditor nations' representatives and the Western German delegation more time for informal discussions.

The creditors, before the Whitman recess, had suggested that West Germany should improve her proposal to pay at the rate of 170,000,000 Marks annually, rising to 270,000,000 Marks a year after several years.—Reuter.

IDEAL SALESGIRL HAS A "DYNAMIC TORSO"

The French "ideal salesgirl" is robust, taller-than-average, with highly-developed "respiratory powers" and a dynamic torso.

At least that is the description just put out by the French Ministry of Works in a highly-anatomical document describing the qualities that employers should look for when engaging shopgirls.

She should have:—

1. Slightly more than average height—a tall girl has a more radiant presence, says the author of the document, an official of the University Bureau of Statistics.
2. A dynamic torso and a straight back—the straighter the better, though little imperfections in carriage may be admitted.
3. Her face should have no deformities or scars or marked features.
4. A little digestive trouble is allowed, but no laryngitis, epilepsy, tuberculosis, hernia or skin diseases. Furthermore her memory should be perfect.
5. Strange demands of statisticians—for the average shopgirl is usually a "Uny brunette, teetering on high heels, or grey-haired, thinning and bespectacled."
6. The Amazon-type is rare in France.—London. Express. Service.

Persia Winds Up Case Before Court At Hague

The Hague, June 11. Persia today completed her legal argument that the International Court has no jurisdiction to adjudicate in the Anglo-Persian oil dispute—with an appeal to the court to regard the hopes and passions of the people concerned.

The court, in the third day of the hearing, then adjourned until Friday, after the British delegation had asked for time to examine the Persian case and prepare their reply.

There was only a bare handful of spectators when Professor Henri Rolin, Belgian jurist, who is representing Persia, continued his address this morning.

He said the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's 1933 concession was not a treaty between two States but a private agreement. There were smiles in the court when he said that to call it a treaty was to regard it as "ecoplastic radiation from a private agreement."

Half-way through the morning session, while Professor Rolin was going into details about rationalisation of the oil concession, the Acting President of the Court, Judge Guerrero, pulled him up.

He said that though the Persian representative was talking a lot about nationalisation, "we have heard nothing on the question of jurisdiction, which is the only one before the court."

He wished to avoid encouraging the other side—Britain—in following along this road.

10-HOUR ARGUMENT

Professor Rolin said there was no specific rule of international law which covered it.

The British Government, he said, had not exhausted all the local remedies to settle the dispute, because the ordinary courts of Persia had adequate jurisdiction and should have been approached.

Winding up his argument, which lasted a total of ten hours, Professor Rolin asked the court not to disregard the Persian Government's right to hold that nationalisation is essentially a domestic matter exclusively within the State's own jurisdiction.

He said there had never been a dispute before the court which had moved public opinion in both countries to such an extent.

The court, he said, must have regard to the hopes and passions of the peoples concerned. It must consider particularly the "Battle of Bada," in which the Prophet Mohamed won a victory over the Meccans in 624 A.D., is widely regarded as the day of deliverance. Its anniversary was observed this week.

Salah al Ashwami made the plea for a "Battle of Bada" in a review of Anglo-Egyptian relations since the advent of Hilali's Cabinet.

His appeal was published in the party's newspaper, Al Dawia today.

Addressing himself directly to Premier Hilali Pasha, Salah al Ashwami declared: "You have tried with the British language of logic and proofs for months, but you have failed. Will you now take a lesson from the Battle of Bada, the anniversary of which we have just celebrated, and convince the British with the logic of 'Bada'?"

Ashwami said: "If you resort to this type of logic, you will not be met with these British acts and frozen looks. The British Ambassador will cut short his leave and come flying back to Egypt."

"Mr. Eden will call Amr Pasha to see him, but he will tell him something other than that Britain has delayed its reply indefinitely."

"The negotiations comedy must end," Ashwami added.—Reuter.

Forum For Aid Nations Suggested

Geneva, June 11. Mr. Gvi Borstein, full Government delegate and Director-General of the Ministry of Labour, suggested at the International Labour Conference here today that the ILO should organise periodic international discussions among countries receiving technical assistance.

"It seems to me that there ought to be a forum for periodic international discussions of the problems raised in various receiving countries of technical assistance and which representatives from the main receiving countries would participate," he declared.

"At these meetings not only will there be an exchange of views and experience, but in time there may emerge a centralisation of standards to be fulfilled by receiving countries."

As the experience of receiving countries increased and as their professional knowledge grew, it should be more possible to develop differentiated programmes of aid, Mr. Borstein said.

He stressed the importance of technical assistance and said that more attention should be given to the provision of material aid and equipment.

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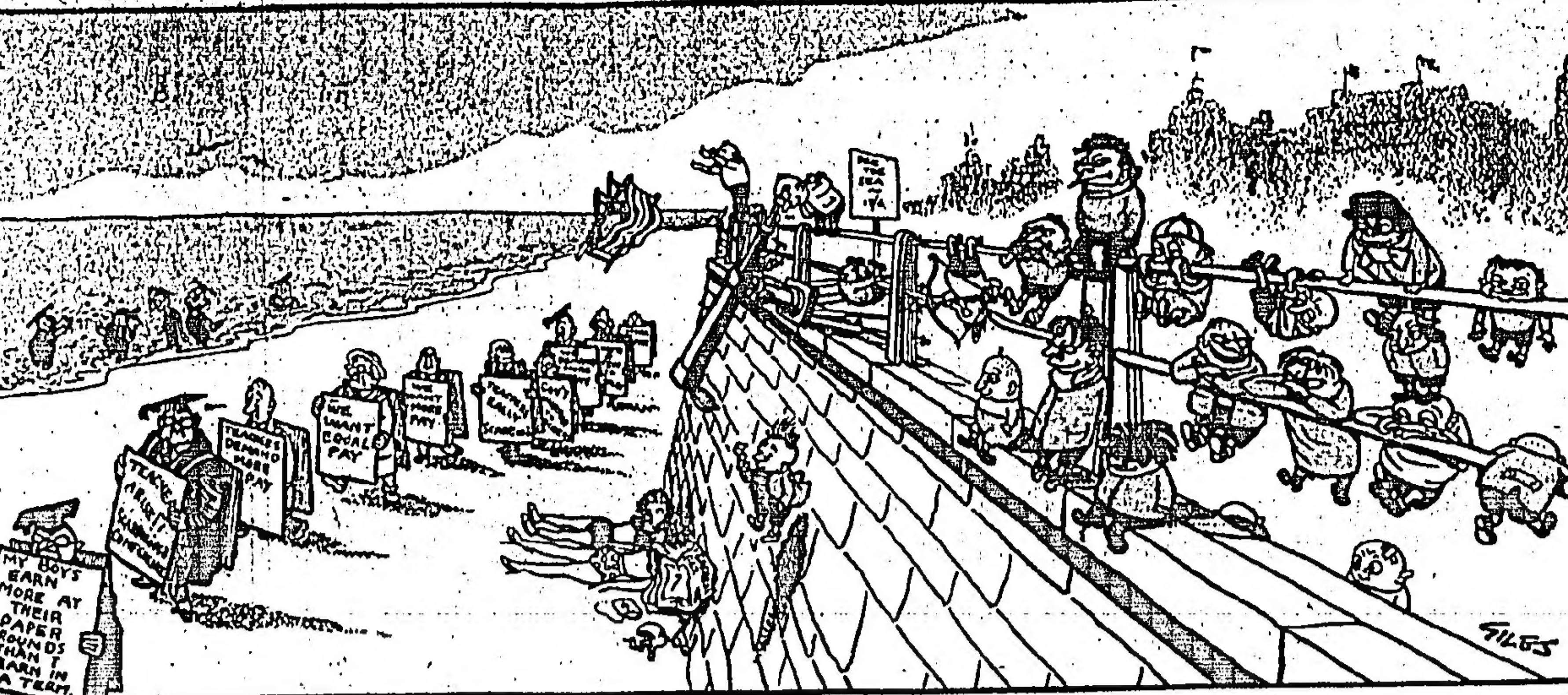
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"My dad reckons that anyone who has to spend all day with us ought to get the same as a Hollywood film star."

London Express Service

JUST TRY SHOUTING 'IKE IS A SON OF A GUN' IN BROADWAY, ABILENE

Abilene, Kansas, Tuesday. **T**HERE is nothing fancy about General Eisenhower's home town. Abilene is solid, straightforward, and stable.

It has 7,000 people, five policemen, four banks, 25 churches and mission halls, two good shopping streets, two hotels, half a dozen beer parlours and liquor stores, and four or five cafes and drug-stores. It is practically the dead centre of the United States, the very heart and core of the country.

I have been here almost a week now and have found the people as dependable as the good American earth.

The first man I met was Henry Jameson, editor of the *Reflector* for Chronicle, Abilene's daily newspaper (circulation 5,000).

Mr Jameson said: "I used to read you when I was in Europe. You made me so darned mad, but I guess it was the truth."

And then Mr Jameson, just to show how mad he was, proceeded to load me down with facts and figures, arranged a tour of the house where Eisenhower was brought up, introduced me to the leading townspeople, and generally acted as guide, counsellor, and friend.

The people of Abilene, Kansas, are like that. It is easy to see where Ike gets his friendliness, and no wonder he is proud of his home town.

He was just an ordinary lad

THERE are, of course, some sophisticated gents from New York and Chicago who are going around saying: "What a back-water. This burg is Siberia with lights—a good place to leave." That big city act doesn't go very well here. If you put on any airs and graces in Abilene you are liable to get run out of town.

Mr Charles Harger, the 88-year-old owner of the *Reflector* Chronicle and probably Abilene's most distinguished resident citizen, has the big city boys well in hand. He said to me: "From the Times of London, are you?"

"No, the *Daily Mail*," I replied.

Then Mr Harger said: "Well, I've been a newspaperman for 64 years—come down to the shop and see how a country newspaper is run; but, of course, you want to know about the General's boyhood and all that."

I said that was the plan. Mr Harger then wiped his forehead—his pretty hot and sticky in this Kansas wheat country—and began: "I always think we should have detectives going around with our great men when they are boys, so that when they grow up we should know everything about them; but we don't."

"I didn't know Ike was going to turn out a great man, a world figure. No one did. He was just an ordinary lad like hundreds of others, not brilliant or outstanding."

"His folks were poor and Ike had to work hard selling

British and American goods."

There is a sign outside which says "Eisenhower Home. Admission free. Visiting hours 9 to 12 a.m.—1 to 5 p.m."

Earl Endacott, who has been a schoolteacher for twenty years in these parts, took me and four G.I.s and a cluster of tourists around. He said:

"We have the straight tour, the special tour, and the super



General Eisenhower, wearing civilian clothes, is embraced by a little girl admirer on leaving Washington to start his Presidential campaign.

DON IDDON takes the super de luxe tour IN EISENHOWER TOWN

vegetables, and doing odd jobs at the local creamery just down that street yonder. He was always a hard worker, but we never dreamed we were bringing up an illustrious general and statesman.

He remarked: "I suppose all of Abilene is absolutely solid for the General?"

"Well, now," replied Mr Harger, "someone else asked me that and I told him: 'You go out on Broadway (there's a Broadway here rather on the small side, but cleaner than New York's) and stand in the middle and shout 'Eisenhower is a son of a gun' and see what happens to you.' This is Eisenhower's town."

"I have been round the house where Eisenhower was raised."

The Eisenhower home is a modest two-storey frame house, painted white and surrounded by elm trees, lilac and rose bushes, and hollyhocks. It's a pleasant, tranquil, simple house, the sort of place in which millions of de luxe tour. We are going to have

this gentleman comes from England and my father was born in Devonshire." So we did the super de luxe tour.

Home just like your mother's

THE house is probably just like your mother's. The neat sideboard, with pictures of the family, the old-fashioned wall clock, the lace coverlets, the family Bible, the ancient sewing machine, the blue and white crockery, the piano, and the hooked, hand-made rug.

Mr Endacott said: "Like this in England, isn't it? Just a simple, nice home. Ike's father earned more than a few dollars a week, maybe 125 a month."

"And this house was on the wrong side of the tracks, as they say here—the poorer side of the railway. This is where the General was raised."

Near the house there is to be the Eisenhower Museum. There are Eisenhower trophies—the awards, the medals, the glittering badges and awards will be displayed. This will be

the memorial to Eisenhower, to his family, and to the Armed Forces of the United States.

At first the General was not keen on the plan. Charley Case, a leading citizen and man of substance, who is an old, close friend of Ike, told me: "The General said: 'Now, Charley, wait till I'm dead, that will be time enough,' but we went ahead, anyhow."

Mr Case also told me: "Ike's a wonderful man in every way. You know some time ago six or seven leading bankers, politicians, and industrialists got together with Ike and said: 'We want you to run for President. Don't worry about policy or platform; we will take care of all that.' Ike got up, his eyes blazing, and said: 'You can go straight to Hell, gentlemen, and walked out.'"

It is plain that Eisenhower will determine his own policies and will not be "front man" or figurehead for anyone.

Abilene used to be a wide-open, rip-roaring place in the past. In the old days there were more liquor saloons than business houses. It was foolhardy to walk

down Texas Street without a gun in your hand or on your hip.

Abilene used to be the western terminus of the old Kansas Pacific railroad and the northern end of the famed Texas or Chisholm cattle trail. Over 1,000,000 head of cattle were brought here by the cowboys from the south. There was drinking and gunplay and fights, and furious brawls. But "Tame-Em" Tom Smith and "Wild Bill" Hickock came in and cleaned up the cowtown.

Place robbed of character

IT went to the other extreme for a time and it was illegal even to buy a packet of cigarettes here some years ago. Even now no hard liquor is sold in bars, only beer; but people have a habit of bringing their own bottles of rye and bourbon.

I think it is a pity that the neon lighting, the juke boxes, and the pin-ball machines should have been imported to rob the place of its character.

Big Ship Causes Big Row

From Newell Rogers

New York.

AMERICA'S new super-liner, the United States—built to snatch the Blue Riband of the Atlantic from Britain's Queen Mary—is now the subject of a raging quarrel.

Two high officials of the U.S. Government are angrily battling the question of how many millions of dollars should be paid to subsidise the ship.

President Truman may have to step in. For the ship is scheduled to make her maiden voyage to Southampton on July 3.

The row is between the Secretary of Commerce, Charles Sawyer, one of the President's cabinet officers, and the Comptroller-General, Lindsay Warren.

Warren is the "financial watchdog"—in Washington's Whitehall—for Congress.

He is not answerable to the President. All Government departments are answerable to him. They must convince him that they are spending money according to laws passed by Congress, and not wasting it.

SAWYER has a contract to sell the ship to United States Lines, a private company with headquarters in New York.

The cost of the ship is 70,000,000 dollars (£25,000,000).

United States Lines says its share is 28,000,000 dollars (£10,000,000). That would leave 42,000,000 dollars (£15,000,000) to be paid by taxpayers.

MR WARREN says that is too much.

So he asks Sawyer not to go ahead and sell the vessel until he has investigated further.

But Sawyer is working to a tight schedule. He must turn over the ship on June 21. That leaves U.S. Lines only 12 days to make final arrangements for the 2,000 passengers who are paying from £128 first-class to £60 third-class for every berth in the 990 ft. long liner.

Part of the reason for the squabble lies in the ship herself. The United States was not designed and built just to be a "floating hotel."

She is a defence project as well. For she could quickly be converted into a troopship to carry 14,000 men. Behind her gun decorations, cocktail bars, and luxury kitchens she has the safety compartments and special construction of a fighting vessel.

To make the money row worse, there are reports that the U.S. Lines will not buy the ship if the Government raises the lines' share of the cost.

BERLIN—BLOCKADE KLONDIKE

by SEFTON DELMER

Berlin. **T**HE night spots are crammed. Strip-tease, boogie-woogie (Potsdam style), political cabaret, all are doing boom-town business.

At the green-baize roulette and baccarat tables of Berlin's 65 gambling casinos seats are empty only for seconds. Most of the players lose their money standing up.

Luxury restaurants and road-houses are being opened. The cafes on the Kurfurstendamm—the Piccadilly of Berlin—are filled every afternoon with Berliners and their wives sipping coffee and whipped cream, toying with apple strudel and more whipped cream.

It is bustling. For side by side with this boom there is slump.

Big Contro

THE answer to all this—and it's amazing—is that half of blockaded Berlin lives by blockade; the other half dies by it. Here in the siege-bound city, right under the noses of its British, French, and American protectors, is one of Moscow's

biggest blockade-running centres. Believe me, these Berliners can "take" it. They are taking millions of pounds in goods and commodities.

The blockade-running falls into three rough categories:—

1. **EVERYDAY TRADE** of West Berliners who go into the Soviet sector and buy food for themselves and their families with Eastmarks at half or a quarter of the price they would have to pay for it with Westmarks in West Berlin.

2. **DIRECT EXPORT AND IMPORT OF CONTRABAND** goods and forth across the frontier between the Soviet zone and the British and American zones.

Very little of this passes through Berlin. But nearly all of it is arranged for, paid for, and bribed for in Berlin. Most of the stuff sent from the East

zone to the West by this route is in the shape of easily disposable goods: cigarettes, coffee, stockings, textiles, calculating machines.

Some of it goes by lorry. But most of it by goods train and by barge. False invoices accompany the contraband, which is usually described as being bound for Switzerland, Holland, or some other "neutral" country.

Through the net

ONCE across the border the goods are hastily unloaded. The proceeds are used to pay for the infinitely more important exports from industrial West Germany to the East.

These for the most part are so precious and often so bulky that they cannot be risked on the direct inter-zone traffic, not even under cover of faked transit invoices. Instead, they are passed through what is known here as—

3. **THE TRIANGLE NET**—where steel alloys, specialised machine-tools, and hundreds of

other items badly wanted by the East but banned by the Allies are exported by their West German producers to Switzerland. Sometimes they even further ahead to Egypt, Singapore, the Argentine.

Before ever the stuff has been unpacked or unloaded—often before it has reached its alleged destination—it is re-routed for its real goal behind the Iron Curtain.

Much of this German material is going to far-away China—the back of the blockade-running along—which has sent a special blockade-breaking delegation to Berlin.

Fortunes are being made on the new Klondike of the Kurfurstendamm. And not only by the Berliners and those in the back of the blockade.

Soviet officials, too, are plugging up pleasant little nests in the Swiss banks and other safe depositories arranged for them by the Berlin agents.

I believe that Berlin's value as a blockade-breaking centre has become so consider-

able that it is already playing a leading part in forming the Soviet policy towards the city.

Three Objects

MOSCOW, in my opinion, will endeavour:—

1. **TO ELIMINATE** Berlin as a forward base for 27 anti-Soviet espionage and propaganda agencies by isolating West Berlin from the Soviet zone wherever possible.

2. **TO STRANGLE** West Berlin economically, which would make West Germany even weaker to demand from the Allies the removal of trade bans between East and West Germany.

3. **TO PRESERVE** the sector as a base for their own blockade-breaking and smuggling, the responsibility for economic decline.

That is how I see it. I wish I could ask the Chinese gentleman at the table across the way from me what he thinks about it. He is talking to two very knowledgeable-looking Galician gentlemen. But I suppose that would be butting in on business.

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"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 21st June
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 23rd June
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"SHENGKING"	Singapore	14th June
"HUNAN"	Keelung	7 a.m. 19th June
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Sails	Arrives
G. "PELEUS" do do	17th June
S. "ANTIOCHUS" do do	23rd June
G. "AUTOLYCUS" do do	1st July
S. "ANTIOCHUS" do do	11th July
G. "ANTIOCHUS" 12th June	16th June
S. "CYTANUS" 18th June	24th June
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News contributions, always wel-

come, should be addressed to the

Editor, business communications

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Telephone: 26611 (5 Lines).

KOWLOON OFFICE:

Railway Road.

Telephone: 62638.

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Special Announcements

and Classified Advertis-

ments as usual.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER

"BENVORLICH"

are hereby notified that their cargo

is being discharged into the Hong-

kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown

Co.'s godown, where it will be at

Consignee's risk and subject to

the Wharf's terms and condition of

storage, and where delivery may be

obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left

in the Godown for examination by

Consignee and the Company's sur-

veyors. Messrs. Carmichael and

Clarke, at 10 a.m. 14th June, 1952.

To comply with the General

Bonded Warehouse Regulations

Consignees must have a Revenue

Officer in attendance when damaged

durable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after

the goods have left the steamer's

godown, and all goods remaining

undelivered after the 12th June, 1952,

will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer

must be presented to the Under-

signed on or before the 15th June,

1952, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,

(CHINA) LTD.

Agents.

Ben Line Steamers Ltd.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1952.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER

"BENVIVIS"

are hereby notified that their cargo

is being discharged into the Hong-

kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown

Co.'s godown, where it will be at

Consignee's risk and subject to

the Wharf's terms and condition of

storage, and where delivery may be

obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left

in the Godown for examination by

Consignee and the Company's sur-

veyors. Messrs. Carmichael and

Clarke, at 10 a.m. 16th June, 1952.

To comply with the General

Bonded Warehouse Regulations

Consignees must have a Revenue

Officer in attendance when damaged

durable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after

the goods have left the steamer's

godown, and all goods remaining

undelivered after the 12th June, 1952,

will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer

must be presented to the Under-

signed on or before the 1st July, 1952,

or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,

(CHINA) LTD.

Agents.

Ben Line Steamers Ltd.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1952.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER

BARBER-WILHELMSEN LINE

M.S. "TRAFALGAR"

are hereby notified that their cargo

is being discharged into the Hong-

kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown

Co.'s godown, where it will be at

Consignee's risk and subject to

the Wharf's terms and condition of

storage, and where delivery may be

obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left

in the Godown for examination by

Consignee and the Company's sur-

veyors. Messrs. Carmichael and

Clarke, at 10 a.m. 16th June, 1952.

To comply with the General

Bonded Warehouse Regulations

Consignees must have a Revenue

Officer in attendance when damaged

durable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after

the goods have left the steamer's

godown, and all goods remaining

undelivered after the 15th June, 1952,

will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer

must be presented to the Under-

signed on or before the 22nd June,

1952, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, June 10, 1952.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

MAERSK LINE

M/V "ELSE MAERSK"

having arrived from Karachi and

Port of call, Consignees of Cargo

are hereby notified that their goods

are being landed and placed at the

risk and expense into the Hong Kong

& Kowloon Wharf & Godown Com-

pany's godown at Kowloon, where

delivery may be obtained as soon as

the goods are landed.

Optional cargo will not be landed

here, unless notice has been given 48

hours prior to vessel's arrival, but

carried on from port to port to the

final port of call to which the option

extends.

No claims will be admitted after

the goods have left the Godown,

undelivered after the 15th June, 1952,

will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged

goods are to be left in the Godown,

where they will be examined on

16th June, 1952, at 10 a.m. by our

Surveyors Messrs. Carmichael &

Douglas.

To comply with the General Bond-

ed Warehouse Regulations consignees

must have a Revenue Officer in

attendance when damaged durable

goods are examined.

All claims must reach us before the

12th July 1952, or they will not be

recognised.

No Insurance will be effected.

JEBBEN & CO.,

Agents.

Hong Kong, 12th June, 1952.

Deficiencies

Among The

Bishops

London, June 11.

The new edition of Crook-

ford's Clerical Directory, con-

tains in its Preface the customary

caution about the accuracy of the

information in the Directory. The

authorship is a jealously guarded

secret.

Alluding to some remarks by

Dr. Gerbert, Archbishop of York,

on church attendance, the writer

says:

"Ceaseless tinkering with

ecclesiastical organisation, and

sneering and prolonged arch-

episcopal triumphal progress in

the Antipodes (two in little

more than a year), contribute

precisely nothing to a remedy."

He has a poor opinion of the

intellectual attainments of most

Church dignitaries and writes:

"Some of the bishops are still

happily, learned men, but

for too many of them bring no

intellectual gifts or accomplish-

ments to adorn the episcopal

office, but derive their only per-

sonal authority from it. Their

influence is confined to the

faithful.

This would be less serious if

the deficiencies were made good

by Deans and residentiary canons

whose preferments are tradi-

tionally those of learning and

